

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are pending in this application, Claim 17 has been amended as filed on 2 June 2004.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: 101 (see pg 19, lines 8-9, and line 16 for examples), 102 (see pg 32, line 27, and pg 33 line 17 for examples), 103A through 103C (see pg 49, lines 21-25 and pg 50, lines 12-13 for examples).

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 102A through 102C (Fig. 21).

4. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as

either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

5. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim recites the limitation: "the target imaged" (Claim 11, line 4). There is insufficient antecedent basis for "the information-creating system".
7. Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim recites the limitation: "the information-creating system" (pg 7, line 4). There is insufficient antecedent basis for "the information-creating system".

8. Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim recites the limitation: "the image selection mark" (Claim 18, line 5). There is insufficient antecedent basis for "the image selection mark".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Parasnis et al (US 7,330,875 B1).

11. With respect to Claim 11, Parasnis discloses: "An information-creating apparatus for storing desired contents together with their time information to create electronic information (Col. 5, lines 26-33, where slide display commands are interleaved with video frames having a timestamp, therefore the slide display commands have an inherent timestamp), said apparatus comprising: storage device for storing said

contents together with their time information (Col. 5, lines 10-13, where the data stream is saved to a file and Col. 9, lines 24-26, where an exemplary system to implement this device includes a hard disk drive for writing to a hard disk); and controlling apparatus for selecting contents concerning the target image based on identification information automatically (Col. 5, lines 13-20, where slide display commands are embedded in the audio/video stream automatically when there is a slide triggering event) or manually added (Col. 4, lines 15-18, where synchronization calls are added manually) beforehand relative to the contents stored in said storage device (Col. 5, lines 55-58, where identification information is a URL reference to a corresponding slide) to send the selected contents (Col. 6, lines 6-11, where the HTML slides are sent to the viewer based on the URL references)".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. **Claims 1-7, 9-10, 13-16 and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson et al (US 6,735,616 B1), in view of Parasnis.**

14. With respect to Claim 1, Thompson disclosed: "A network-information-processing system (Abstract, lines 1-3) comprising:

at least one information-processing apparatus (Col. 6, lines 44-46) having an input operation function to process arbitrary information (Col. 7, lines 7-20, where the general purpose computer on which the invention can be embodied includes various input devices);

at least one information-controlling-and-displaying means for displaying an image (Col. 3, lines 58-64) based on information transferred from said information-processing apparatus (Col. 3, lines 51-58);

information-creating apparatus for storing contents displayed on the information-controlling-and-displaying means (Col. 4, lines 52-54, where repository 215 stores presentation data, and Col. 6, lines 36-39, where the repository 215 can reside on the network server)", and

"communication means for connecting at least the information-processing apparatus (Col. 3, lines 51-58, specifically presenter client), the information-controlling-and-displaying means (Col. 3, lines 51-58, specifically network enabled data/video projectors) and the information-creating apparatus (Col. 3, lines 51-58, specifically network server)".

Thompson did not explicitly state: "together with their time information to create electronic information", or "determining means for determining which image of those displayed on the information-controlling-and-displaying means at present is targeted; and identification-information-adding means for adding identification information

indicating the target image that is determined by the determining means to the time information".

However, Parasnis disclosed: "together with their time information to create electronic information (Col. 5, lines 26-33, where slide display commands are interleaved with video frames having a timestamp, therefore the slide display commands have an inherent timestamp)", and

"determining means for determining which image of those displayed on the information-controlling-and-displaying means at present is targeted (Col. 4, lines 64-66, where slide triggering events determine which slide is displayed at present); and

identification-information-adding means for adding identification information indicating the target image that is determined by the determining means to the time information (Col. 5, lines 13-25, where slide display commands are added to control display of slides during playback, and Col. 5, lines 55-58, where each slide display command includes identification information, in the form of a URL linking to a corresponding slide)".

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the presentation system of Thompson with the teachings of Parasnis to include support for storing time information and determining and adding information identifying which slide is displayed at present. Motivation to combine these references comes from Parasnis, where: "Although online broadcasting of live events such as presentations allows an audience to attend the event from remote locations, other

people who would like to attend the presentation (either in person or remotely) may be prevented from doing so because of scheduling conflicts. Accordingly, it would be advantageous to enable such people to view the presentation at a later time, preferably when their schedule permits" (Col. 3, lines 41-48) and "At the same time, the system should replicate the audio content of the presentation through the viewer computer's sound system, and the audio, video, and slide show content should all be synchronized, just as in the original presentation" (Col. 4, lines 9-13). Therefore by combining the references one can view presentations as they were meant to be seen (where audio, video, and slides are synchronized, just as the original presentation) that were missed due to a scheduling conflict at a later time.

15. With respect to Claim 13, Thompson disclosed: "An information-processing method (Abstract, lines 1-3) comprising the steps of: connecting at least one information-processing system (Col. 3, lines 51-58, specifically presenter client) having an input operation function to process arbitrary information (Col. 7, lines 7-20, where the general purpose computer on which the invention can be embodied includes various input devices), at least one information-controlling-and-displaying system for displaying an image (Col. 3, lines 51-58, specifically network enabled data/video projectors) based on information transferred from said information-processing system (Col. 3, lines 51-58), and the information-creating system for storing contents displayed on the information-controlling-and-displaying system (Col. 4, lines 52-54, where repository 215 stores presentation data, and Col. 6, lines 36-39, where the repository 215 can reside on the

network server)", and "to each other through the communication means (Col. 3, lines 51-58)".

Thompson did not explicitly state: "together with their time information to create electronic information" or "in storing the contents in the information-creating system, determining which image of those displayed on the information-controlling-and-displaying system at present is targeted; and adding identification information indicating the target image thus determined to the time information".

However, Parasnis disclosed: "together with their time information to create electronic information (Col. 5, lines 26-33, where slide display commands are interleaved with video frames having a timestamp, therefore the slide display commands have an inherent timestamp)", and "in storing the contents in the information-creating system, determining which image of those displayed on the information-controlling-and-displaying system at present is targeted (Col. 4, lines 64-66, where slide triggering events determine which slide is displayed at present); and adding identification information indicating the target image thus determined to the time information (Col. 5, lines 13-25, where slide display commands are added to control display of slides during playback, and Col. 5, lines 55-58, where each slide display command includes identification information, in the form of a URL linking to a corresponding slide)".

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the presentation system of Thompson with the teachings of Parasnis

to include support for storing time information and determining and adding information identifying which slide is displayed at present. Motivation to combine these references comes from Parasnis, where: "Although online broadcasting of live events such as presentations allows an audience to attend the event from remote locations, other people who would like to attend the presentation (either in person or remotely) may be prevented from doing so because of scheduling conflicts. Accordingly, it would be advantageous to enable such people to view the presentation at a later time, preferably when their schedule permits" (Col. 3, lines 41-48) and "At the same time, the system should replicate the audio content of the presentation through the viewer computer's sound system, and the audio, video, and slide show content should all be synchronized, just as in the original presentation" (Col. 4, lines 9-13). Therefore by combining the references one can view presentations as they were meant to be seen (where audio, video, and slides are synchronized, just as the original presentation) that were missed due to a scheduling conflict at a later time.

16. With respect to Claim 2, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The network-information-processing system according to claim 1, wherein said information-controlling-and-displaying means including a display apparatus for displaying an image (Thompson, Col. 3, lines 58-64) based on information transferred from said information-processing apparatus (Thompson, Col. 3, lines 51-58); and information-processing-assisting apparatus for assisting information processing (Thompson, Col. 3, lines 51-58, specifically projector server hosts) in a network

including said display apparatus (Thompson, Col. 3, lines 51-58, specifically data/video projectors) based on the input operation function by said information-processing apparatus (Col. 2, lines 36-44, where the client remotely controls, via input at the client, the operation of a presentation projector and a projector server, or information-processing-assisting apparatus, facilitates the remote control of the projector)".

17. With respect to Claim 3, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The network-information-processing system according to claim 1 further comprising a motion-picture-and-audio-inputting apparatus (Parasnis, Col. 1, lines 42-45, where a camera and microphone are motion picture and audio input apparatus) for inputting at least one of image and audio other than the information transferred from said information-processing apparatus (Parasnis, Col. 1, lines 42-47, where the performance of the live presentation is recorded, which includes images and audio other than information transferred from said information processing apparatus)".

18. With respect to Claims 4 and 19, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The network-information-processing system according to claim 1, wherein in a case where said information-controlling-and-displaying means and/or said information-processing apparatus display a still image, said information-controlling-and-displaying means adds said identification information to the contents every time said information-processing apparatus changes still image display (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 55-58, where each slide display command includes a URL reference, or identification

information, to the corresponding slide, so when a slide, or still image, changes so does the URL reference)".

19. With respect to Claims 5 and 20, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "wherein when one of said information-processing apparatuses sets as an information-controlling right a right to control information in one of said information-controlling-and-displaying means (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 22-25, where a presenter advances through the presentation slides by issuing slide triggering events, or sets a right to control the information controlling and displaying means), said information-processing apparatus adds said identification information to the contents (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 22-30, where identification information, or slide display commands, are generated based on slide triggering events) every time said information-controlling right is transferred from said information-controlling-and-displaying means to another information-controlling-and-displaying means (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 25-30, where the information controlling right is transferred from the presenters information controlling and displaying means to receiving computers, or other information controlling and displaying means)

20. With respect to Claim 6, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The network-information-processing system according to claim 1, wherein identification information relative to said target image is added to the contents using the input function of said information-processing apparatus (Parasnis, Col. 4, lines 18-20, where manually

adding synchronization calls and linking various slide image source files, or identification information, includes using an input function of an information processing apparatus).

21. With respect to Claim 7, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The-network-information-processing system according to claim 1, wherein said information-creating apparatus selects the electronic information concerning the target image based on the identification information automatically (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 13-20, where slide display commands are embedded in the audio/video stream automatically when there is a slide triggering event) or manually added (Parasnis, Col. 4, lines 15-18, where synchronization calls are added manually) relative to the contents displayed on said information-controlling-and-displaying means (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 55-58, where identification information is a URL reference to a corresponding slide, and Col. 5, lines 13-18, where the slide display command is interleaved with audio/video stream in response to slide triggering events) to distribute the selected one to said information-controlling-and-displaying means and/or said information-processing apparatus (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 6-11, where the HTML slides are sent to the viewer based on the URL references).

22. With respect to Claim 9, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The-network-information-processing system according to claim 1, wherein in a case where said electronic information is reproduced in said information-controlling-and-

displaying means and/or said information-processing apparatus (Parasnis, Col. 5, line 66 – Col. 6, line 11, where a presentation performance and slides are downloaded and viewed at a viewers computer), identified image having a desired color is synthesized to the target image based on said identification information (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 6-11, where slides are displayed having the color of the original slide and are retrieved based on the identification information, or URL reference)".

23. With respect to Claim 10, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The-network-information-processing system according to claim 9, wherein frame image and/or line image each having a desired color are/is synthesized to the target image based on said identification information (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 6-11, where slides, or image frames, are displayed having the color of the original slide and are retrieved based on the identification information, or URL reference)".

24. With respect to Claim 14, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The information-processing method according to claim 13, wherein a system for allowing a presenter to proceed with his/her presentation (Parasnis, Col. 20, lines 18-20) with multiple presentation materials being concurrently displayed on said information-controlling-and-displaying system (Parasnis, Col. 10, lines 30-41, where POWERPOINT is used to create the slideshow, and POWERPOINT slides can concurrently display multiple presentation materials, such as text, graphics, and video) including a projector is organized (Thompson, lines 58-64);

wherein in storing contents of the presentation in said system thus organized, a status for controlling network equipment (Parasnis, Col. 4, lines 64-66, where a status is slide triggering events) including the information-processing system, the information-controlling-and-displaying system, and the information-creating system that are connected through said communication means (Thompson, Col. 3, lines 51-58, where the information processing system, or presenter client, and the information controlling and displaying system, or network enabled audio/video projector, and the information creating system, or network server, are connected) is acknowledged (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 13-20, where slide triggering events are acknowledged by the slide changing, and control network equipment such as the presenter client, projector, and network server by changing the slide displayed);

wherein it is determined which screen is explained at present based on the status thus acknowledged (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 13-20, and Col. 5, lines 55-58, where in response to status, or slide triggering events, a slide display command is generated, the commands that request that a new slide be displayed); wherein an image selection mark is marked on the contents of presentation thus determined as image to be targeted at this time (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 13-25 and Col. 5, lines 55-58, where a slide command includes a URL reference to a location of the corresponding slide, or an image selection, and the slide command is interleaved with the audio/video stream); wherein the image selection mark thus marked is linked with the time information (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 25-33, where the slide display commands have an inherent

timestamp because they are interleaved with proximate audio/video data which is time stamped).

25. With respect to Claim 15, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The information-processing method according to claim 14, wherein in a process of said presentation (Parasnis, Col. 21, lines 7-9), an image selection mark indicating which screen is explained at present is marked according to manual operation of said information-processing system by another attendee (Parasnis, Col. 21, lines 15-18, where another attendee, or assistant, advances the slides by manual operation, and thus is responsible for slide triggering events, which according to Col. 5, lines 13-25 and lines 53-58 generate slide display commands which include a URL reference to a location of the corresponding slide, or an image selection)".

26. With respect to Claim 16, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The information-processing method according to claim 14, wherein in reproducing the contents of said presentation (Parasnis, Col. 5, line 66 – Col. 6, line 4), it is acknowledged based on said image selection mark that the presentation is performed using a screen (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 6-11) of reproduced multiple screens (Parasnis, Col. 4, lines 64-66, where a presentation includes a plurality of presentation slides)".

27. With respect to Claim 18, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The information-processing method according to claim 13, wherein a system for

allowing contents in a conference to be secured in data stream relative to contents displayed on said information-controlling-and-displaying system (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 13-25) to preferably send them out in real time is organized (Parasnis, Col. 2, lines 45-51 and Col. 2 lines 59-62); wherein an image marked with the image selection mark is automatically selected (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 6-11) of multiple presentation screens (Parasnis, Col. 4, lines 64-66, where a presentation includes a plurality of presentation slides) by said system thus organized and sent out (Parasnis, Col. 6, lines 6-11).

28. Claims 8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson, in view of Parasnis, and further in view of Jones.

29. With respect to Claim 8, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The-network-information-processing system according to claim 1, wherein said information-creating apparatus selects the target image automatically (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 13-18, where the target slide or image is selected automatically based on slide triggering events) or manually (Parasnis, Col. 4, lines 15-18, where synchronization calls are manually added) among said contents based on said identification information (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 55-58, where identification information is a URL reference to the corresponding slide)

The combination of Thompson and Parasnis do not explicitly state: "and edits it, and secures the contents thus edited in data stream to create said electronic information".

However, Jones disclosed: "and edits it (Col. 4, lines 41-46), and secures the contents thus edited in data stream to create said electronic information (Col. 4, lines 49-50)".

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the presentation system of Thompson in view of Parasnis with the teachings of Jones to include support to edit and secure the edited contents in a data stream. Motivation to combine these references comes from Jones, where: "Additionally if several streams are recorded simultaneously and require editing, then operations such as cuts may be required at a particular recorded time on each stream." (Col. 1, lines 18-21). Therefore by combining the references, multiple streams can be recorded of a presentation providing different views and can be edited together.

30. With respect to Claim 17, the combination of Thompson and Parasnis disclosed: "The information-processing method according to claim 14", and "that is capable of being broadcast to create electronic information is organized (Parasnis, Col. 2, lines 45-51 and lines 59-62, where streaming can be to one or more computers)", and "a screen is automatically (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 13-18, where the target slide or screen is selected automatically based on slide triggering events) or manually (Parasnis, Col. 4, lines 15-18, where synchronization calls to select a screen or slide are manually added) selected among the screens proceeded on the basis of the image selection mark (Parasnis, Col. 5, lines 13-25 and Col. 5, lines 55-58, where a slide display command includes a URL reference to a location of the corresponding slide, or an image

selection, and is selected among the screens proceeded when the slide display command is called)".

The combination of Thompson and Parasnis do not explicitly state: "wherein contents-editing system for allowing the contents of said presentation to be edited and prepared to one stream form", or "and wherein in said contents-editing system thus organized".

However, Jones disclosed: "wherein contents-editing system for allowing the contents of said presentation to be edited (Col. 4, lines 45-46, where editing of the data stream occurs at the editing suite) and prepared to one stream form (Col. 4, lines 49-50, where the edited data stream is joined to give an edited data stream)", or "and wherein in said contents-editing system thus organized (Col. 4, lines 45-46)".

31. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parasnis in view of Jones (US 6,055,246).

32. With respect to Claim 12, Parasnis discloses: "The information-creating apparatus according to claim 11, wherein said controlling apparatus automatically selects the target image among said contents based on said identification information (Col. 6, lines 6-11)"

Parasnis did not explicitly state: "to edit it, and secures the contents thus edited in data stream to create said electronic information".

However, Jones disclosed: "to edit it (Col. 4, lines 41-46), and secures the contents thus edited in data stream to create said electronic information (Col. 4, lines 49-50)".

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the presentation system of Parasnis with the teachings of Jones to include support to edit and secure the edited contents in a data stream. Motivation to combine these references comes from Jones, where: "Additionally if several streams are recorded simultaneously and require editing, then operations such as cuts may be required at a particular recorded time on each stream." (Col. 1, lines 18-21). Therefore by combining the references, multiple streams can be recorded of a presentation providing different views and can be edited together.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MATTHEW S. LINDSEY whose telephone number is (571)270-3811. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 7:30-5, Fridays 7:30-1.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MSL
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/John Follansbee/

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